

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WHEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

PRIDAY MORNING, FRBRUARY 25, 1859.

The debate in the Senate, on Wednesday, an abstract of which is given in another column, opened all the waters of strife and bitterness, with regard to Kansas, knocks ever since he entered upon the politi-Slavery in the Territories, &c. Are we never to have done with this? Mr. Davis declared that Mr. Douglas had gone back to his first love of "squatter sovereignty." Mr. Douglas "scorned the policy of Southern men who would pander to a debased and dangerous popular sentiment." Mr. Bigler warned Southern Democrats not to force an issue of the kind suggested by the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown,) unnecessarily upon the North, if they valued the permanency and success of the Democratic party. Mr. Doolittle declared that the Democratic party had committed suicide by repealing the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Broderick, one of the Senators from California, has, it is said, by nearly a unanimous vote of, at least, one branch of the Legislature of that State, been "instructed" to resign his seat. This "instructing" Senators has been carried to such an extent, and "instructions" are so often sent on upon the triumph of one party and the defeat of another, and upon all manner of public questions, that very little attention seems now to be paid to a subject which once was considered of great consequence. Many of the Senators appear to obey "instructions" or not, just as it suits them. And it might so happen-possibly, has happened-that they are "instructed" one year to do, exactly what they are "instructed" not to do the next.

Advices from Africa to the 27th of November, say that the sloop of Dale had arrived at Loando, after an interesting cruise in the Gulf of Guinea. At Elmira the Governor and Dutch officers of the Castle of St. George paid most distinguished consideration to the officers of the Dale, and the Governor and his aid were down in her as passengers to Acra. The Dale was to leave on the 1st of December for Cape de Verde. She had been at sea almost constantly.

The Union argues that "the notion of wise retrenchment coming from Congress is preposterous: if efforts in that body were ever so sincerely made, there is an utter lack of Pensions, that if the bill granting pensions If, then, Congress can't make retrenchments, and the Executive won't, we take it that "Retrenchment" is in a bad way, at this time. Nevertheless, we hope Congress

It is stated that the private letters by the Africa speak in a more hopeful strain than do the journals, in reference to the political complications in Europe. Though present appearances are threatening, the belief is expressed that actual war will be avoided.— This opinion is shared by many eminent bankers and business men in Liverpool and

Mr. Mason's proposition, as a substitute for Mr. Slidell's Cuba bill, is not favorably received by the Cuba acquisionists. Some of them say, it is a retreat, or back out-others that it looks like want of confidence in the President. At any rate, the opinion now is, that Mr. Slidell's bill cannot pass Congress at this session.

The Staunton Spectator argues that the unwavering consistency with which Mr. Letcher has always sustained his own party, ought to rebuke any Whig, who should feel tempted from personal or other considerations to vote for him, as the Democratic nomi nee, at the approaching election.

Leigh Hunt, now in his seventy-fifth year. the author of fifty or more books, has com- pen of the Emperor himself. The principle time. menced a series of papers commenting on running through it, is the necessity for the men and things-a kind of British "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"-in the London Spectator. He entitles these articles "The

Hon. Sherard Clemans, member of Congress from Virginia, who was so severely wounded in the duel with Mr. Wise, left Washington on Tuesday, for Wheeling. A special car was obtained from the railroad company for his use, as he is yet confined to his bed.

It is said that the amount of donations to the funds of the Mount Vernon Association, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, on the 22d inst., throughout the country, did not equal expectations in that behalf.

The Fredericksburg Herald says :- "Shad and Herring are making their appearance in our market, though they are by no means plentiful. Other varieties of the finny tribe are abundant."

Rev. W. W. Williams has declined the call to Christ Church, Baltimore, and accepted the invitation to the Rectorship of St. James' Church, Leesburg. He will enter on the discharge of his duties about the last of March.

The New York Surrogate has decided in favor of the validity of a verbal or unwritten will, made by a person at sea, but who died after reaching home.

"Old Burrill," of Caroline County, Va., whose death is announced about once a year, is reported as still in the land of the living.

Westmacott, the sculptor, has erected Greenwich Hospital, a statue to the memory of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

The 22d of February was celebrated in Leesburg, Va., in a patriotic manner. The Old Batchelor's Soliloguy and

Dream," from a valued correspondent in

Clarke County, will appear in a few days.

The Bedford Democrat pays the following high compliment to Mr. Goggin, which, coming from a near neighbor and political adversary, is highly creditable to both parties. "Mr. Goggin is a most excellent gentleman. In the social circle, and in all controversy, but no such ill-feeling exists meeting for the Legislature, characterized, as Hale, to add the following to the bill, as an the private relations of life, he is as much respected by Bedford Democrats as Bedford Whigs. If the fates have decreed that a Whig is to preside as Chief Magistrate over the destinies of this good old Democratic Commonwealth, he would be as acceptable to us as any other member of his party; but personal considerations have nothing to do with the exercise of the right of suffrage in political elections. It is one of the most tariff of 1857. beautiful features in our system of Representative government, that a man's vote at the polls in political elections, represents his political opinions. Mr. Goggin is as far re-moved from the Democrats of Bedford in his politics as the North pole is from the South. He is an old line Henry Clay Whig. They have been taught in quite a different school. In a word, they are antipodes in politics .-They differ honestly, but they differ widely and irreconcileably. They respect and ad-mire the man, but they have felt his hard

On Monday afternoon, a scene of excitement occurred at the Chester street School, in Philadelphia, which at one time, it was feared, would result in the death or fatal injury of some of the children. One of the children had dropped a piece of gutta percha comb from the upper room through the register into the stove below, causing an immense volume of smoke to suddenly issue into the room. This gave rise to a cry of fire, when the children rose en masse, and rushed in a body for the door, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the teacher to allay the excitement. The terror stricken pupils rushed pell-mell down the stairs, and as the excitement extended to the other rooms, the stairway soon became so jammed up that it was impossible for any one to get into or out of the place. A number of gentlemen who happened to be in the vicinity, soon succeeded in clearing the stairway. Four or five of the children fainted, and three others were bruised by jumping over the bannisters .-None were seriously injured.

The Fredericksburg News advocates the ocation of William and Mary College, for the future, at Fredericksburg. Along with grave arguments, the News adduces, in good humor, the following reason, for the change: "Another point we would press, and which the Governor will appreciate, is our firm conviction that civilization and oysters go "hand in hand." The measure of civiliza-tion is the excellence and abundance of oysters a community enjoys. Hence tide water Virginia surpasses the rest of the world in true civilization, and by sending oysters on the railroad we are gradually elevating and refining our Western wilds. Williamsburg has always had good oysters. York River bivalves are not unknown to fame .-But they cannot compare with the Rappahannock oysters, as all will admit who have tried both. Our oysters are as far superior to those Williamsburg affords, as George Washington was superior to Sir William Berkely." [But old Williamsburg will have the College, and the oysters, too.]

The Commissioner of Pensions, states, in a report made to the Senate's Committee on

were to become a law, 1. The amount it would be necessary to appropriate at the present session would be about \$29,760,710.

2. That the average sum annually requisite thereafter would be about \$8,800,000 for ten vears.

3. That the aggregate sum necessary to extinguish all claims that may be preferred under the bill will not be less than \$103,-

000,000. 4. That the increase in the clerical force of the office will be about double the present number, and the expense of such increase, including contingencies and the compensation of agents for paying pensions, about \$355,000 per annum.

The Richmond Dispatch publishes a letter from Boston, which states that a gentleman from that city, by the name of Hobson. while on a vist to Boston, was placarded under the head, "Have we a slave catcher among are dear, salaries must be raised, because us?," his name, personal appearance, business, residence, and the hotel at which he was stopped, being given, with the intimation that he was in search of a fugitive slave. It is added, however, that this outrage was not favored, for the placards were torn down by the respectable citizens wherever they were seen.

An important pamphlet, bearing the title "Napoleon III, and Italy," has made its appearance in Paris and attracted great attention. Some parts of it are ascribed to the regeneration of Italy, and the closing paragraph maintains that, while "treatics are to be respected as the law and the guaranty of international relations, they cannot prevail over public opinion and policy, but on condition of responding to the wants, the developments, the transformations, and the requirements of modern society.'

The House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the Post Office bill offered by Mr. Branch, of N. C., providing that the sums appropriated for the erection of post office buildings remain in the Treasury unexpended until the end of the present fiscal year, and be re-appropriated for the year 1860. An amendment, offered by Mr. Phelps, was also adopted, providing that if the revenue hereby appropriated shall be insufficient for the support of the Post Office Department, the deficiency shall be paid out

of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Mr. James Neeson has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of the Marion district. Mr. Neeson is one of the ablest men in the Northwest. He was a member of the State Convention of 1850-51, and ranked among the most promising mem-

bers of that body. The ship Mary Adeline, of Thomaston, Maine, caught fire at New Orleans on the 22d, among the cotton in her hold. The firemen filled her hold with water to extinguish the fire. She had 2,000 bales on board, and was loading for Cork, Ireland.

We are assured by a gentleman, says the Norfolk Herald, that a hen, the only one on his premises, and cooped in such a way that there was no possibility of deception, actually laid five eggs yesterday, two in the morning and three in the afternoon.

An interesting family in New York has been thrown into deep deep distress by the abstraction of ten thousand dollars from a they call on the Alumni throughout the Brooklyn bank, by the first teller, who has State for assistance. William and Mary absconded and left his sureties to foot the loss, will not be suffered to go down.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Washington, Feb. 23, 10 P. M .- Discus- Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. sion still continues in the Senate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Senators Douglas and Davis of Miss., have each been upon the floor a half dozen times in

The Republican Senators did not decide this morning whether or not to go for Senator Mason's proposition in lieu of the Slidell replies, and frantic gestures, were the order thirty million bill. They threaten to speak of the day. The unterrified never presented out the session if extreme measures are pressed before the appropriation bills.

There is a large body of New England manufacturers here opposing a change of the

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .- It is believed that the defalcation in the Atlantic Bank exceeds sixty thousand dollars. The teller (Mr. Field) has been in the employ of the bank him. The bank has a capital of half a mil- | youd the art of medicine to reach: lion of dollars, and the surplus in December was \$108,000, or nearly double the amount

Washington, Feb. 23 .- A careful canvass

The committee on military affairs, of the troops in time of war.

Boston, Feb. 29 .- Letters from Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, received per steamer Africa, say that his health is much improved, and he hopes to be able to resume his seat in the event of an extra session.

PARKERSBURG, VA., Feb. 23 .- The Ohio at this point fell six feet last night. The water is now rapidly subsiding, and the river will be in good boating order in a day or two. Boston, Feb. 23 .- Aux Cayes advices to the 6th inst., have been received. All was quiet there, and preparations were making for the reception of Geffard. Import and

export duties were to be modified. Coffee An ex-Duke at Aux Cayes had endeavored to rouse public feeling against Gen. Geffard, but he was unsuccessful.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—President Fowlkes left for Marshall, Texas, on Saturday, to be present at the sale of the Pacific road on the first of March. He has published a statement showing a deficit of \$200,000 in the affairs of the company, and says that he shall buy the road for the stockholders of the old company under judgment of the

Louisville, Feb. 22 .- The Kentucky Opposition Convention met to day. Ex-Governor Letcher presides. A committee was appointed to report the resolutions. An immense crowd has congregated and nearly

every county in the State is represented. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Ten thousand dollars worth of shares of F. O. J. Smith's Union Telegraph line between this city and Boston were sold at auction yesterday for

Retrenchment-Again.

Retrenchment was the fashion of the day in 1828-when the administration of the government cost \$13,000,000 per annum, and the manifestations upon the subject by the Democracy in Congress went far to swell the the vote by which the sage of the Hermitage was elevated to the Presidency. But the hue and cry then, as will be the case now, terminated in nothing more practical than the transmisssion of an unprecedented amount information to guide and direct their efforts." to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, of mail matter, carefully addressed to poor deluded, over-confiding, self-sacrificing, magnanimous Buncombe!

Upon that occasion Mr. Randolph, the ge nius of his times, yes, and the genius of America, as a legislator, remarked:

"Sir, whenever money is plenty, and everything is at the highest price, that price. forms a very good reason why salaries must be raised. And when all things have fallen, and the price is depreciated, for aught I know, ninety per cent, why, then, sir, the times are so hard that salaries cannot be reduced, but, on the contrary, should be raised. Sir, in reference to the emolument that happens-which happens in certain other institutions-where the directors, the cashiers. and the Presidents take good care of themselves, but are quite regardless of the stockholders; Sir, in this government the people are the stockholders, and all I look at in any public man is, whether he is for the stockolders or for the directors. That is my test, my touchstone. Yes, sir, when all things they are dear; when all thing are cheap still salaries must be raised, because the cheapness of everything shows the scarcity of money, and that the times are hard. So, sir, to use one of my homely phrases, and that language is understood by the people, and is the only language I will ever use when speaking to them—the game amounts to this: Cross, the people lose; and Pile, their rulers

With due deference to the exalted position of Congress, we will venture to remark, that a Randolph, for the country's good, was never so much needed in that body as at this

If a regeneration of official morality is to be undertaken-if retrenchment is to become the order of the day-if we are not to laugh to scorn the republican virtues of our patriotic fathers, the axe must be applied to the root of the evil. The seat of life must be rendered sound before the extremities can be made to assume a healthful condition .- Washington States.

Mr. Goggin's Record.

Some of the Democratic organs are trying to make capital out of Mr. Goggin's vote upon the joint resolution annexing Texas to the

United States. Mr. Goggin did not choose to vote for the annexation of Texas, and therefore, argue these sapient logicians, is no friend to the South. So might every man who now resists the purchase on annexation of Cuba-beginning with that Palidan of the South, Mr. Boyce-who is so ultra-Southern as to favor free-trade, direct taxation, and the re-opening of the slave-trade-be regarded as our

Mr. Clay, who is now admitted by the Democratic party to have been one of the purest and most unselfish patriots that ever ived, opposed it with all the power of his burning and thrilling eloquence .- Lynchburg Virginian.

William and Mary College.

There was a very stirring celebration at Williamsburg, on last Saturday, of the 166th anniversary of William and Mary College. The Norfolk Argus says, large numbers of the Alumni were gathered there, and with the visitors, students and citizens, made the ancient capital gay, indeed. The ruins of the College buildings looked desolate, and the heart of every Alumnus was saddened at the sad spectacle of his Alma Mater in ashes. A poem was read by St. Gerge Tucker, and an address delivered by ex-President Tyler, before the Alumni and guests. Gov. Wise was among the speakers at the repast which followed.

The visitors have determined to re-build DR. McGUIRE. the College on the old site, immediately, and OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Alexandria and the vicinity. Office at

Rappshannock County.

-On Monday last, that being Court day, the "harmonious Democracy" had a nomination among Democratic Senators as did at the last usual, by a scene of the "grandest confusion," in which crimination and recrimination, imprecations, shouts, screams and yells, taunts, replies, and frantic gestures, were the order a more discordant spectacle. Indeed, the

work of extermination has fairly commenced! The "mountain in labor," after groaning terribly, brought forth, at last, the nomination of Mr. Absolom Jordan, attended with great noise and confusion, to the apparent chagrin of some. The nomination was hotly contested by the friends of Col. Zeph. Turner. for six years, and enjoyed an implicit confi- several of whom, upon the defeat of their fadence of the officers. Since January, how- vorite, openly avowed their intention to vote ever, he acquired the habit of garabling, and against the nominee. Indeed, the party it is supposed lost money in that way. No here are hopelessly divided! The proceedlegal steps have yet been taken to arrest ings of Monday have produced wounds be-

"For never can true reconciliation grow, Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."

After the affair was over, to the great joy the more orderly of our citizens, a large of the House shows thirty-one majority in and patriotic Whig meeting was organized favor of Mr. Phillips' tariff bill. by a call from that scarred and gallant old by a call from that scarred and gallant old veteran of Whiggery, Col. Charles Green, Senate, have agreed to report unanimously in favor of the payment of the Massachu-ranks of war" for forty years; and where setts claim, for money paid in supporting the hottest fire was seen and heard, there he has always taken his position, and never has he been known to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of political and patriotic duty to the

party.
Col. M. W. Detheridge took the Chair, and J. R. Popham was appointed Secretary, when, by the most enthusiastic acclamation, Walter B. Hackley, our present able and efficient representative, was declared the nominee. and in response to a very spirited call of his party, came forward and most gracefully made an eloquent speech, accepting the nomination. | Mr. Hackley's speech will be published hereafter.

Virginia Misrepresented.

We find in the columns of a recent issue of the New Orleans Crescent, (a capital paper, by the way.) a paragraph or two concerning Old Virginia, which uncorrected, may produce an erroneous impression. Our intensely "sunny south" cotemporary says: "A terrible disaster menaces the "Old Dominion," and the F. F. V.'s are in a state of immense consternation. The winter has nearly gone, and in a great portion of the State no ice has formed to stock the ice houses, with which every plantation is supplied. This conduct of the weather is a direct attack upon the most cherished custom of the chivalry of Old Virginia, which is to drink iced juleps as systematically, morning, noon, and night, as they eat their provisions. A deep scated and general popular disaffection throughout the Virginia realm is gaining strength, and the result will doubtless be a large emigration to some more northerly State, where nature will interpose no barriers to bibulous proclivities.

"Another matter is agitating the Old Dominion just now-the "oyster fundum" business-as to which we are somewhat inclined to agree with Gov. Wise, who thinks that dredgers from abroad should pay something for the privilege of taking ovsters from the rivers and harbors of Virginia. About nine millions of bushels are annually spirited away by the boats of Jerseymen and New Yorkers, a tax of but three cents per bushel upon which would yield an annual State revenue of over \$250,000."

The ice crop has not entirely failed throughout the State. In the rural districts. we hear that many ice houses have been well filled. The cities never suffer for ice, it matters not how mild the winter may prove .-Large supplies are invariably brought from the hyperborean regions. Nor is it now the universal custom in Virginia, to drink iced juleps, systematically, morning, noon, and We know thousands in Virginia who completely ignore iced juleps-never think of them-never touch them-not once in five years, much less, morning, noon, and night. as regularly as they take their meals. They find in the pure, limpid, sparkling water, undiluted with anything stronger-a most refreshing, life-giving and spirit-cheering bev-And the number of those who erage. eschew juleps and strong drink in Virginia is daily increasing, if all we hear be true, and we have every reason to give credence to all that reaches us on this subject.

The "oyster fundum," to which the Cresent alludes, now excites but little public attention. Virginia waters contain bivalves enough to supply the world, and we are not a selfish people. - Petersburg Express.

The Locusts in 1859 Messrs Gales & Seaton: The locust will

appear the approaching spring in seven different districts of the country, viz: 1st. In the whole Valley of Virginia, from

near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain on the east, the Potomac river on the north, to the Tennessee and North Carolina lines on the south, and several counties on the west. They will probably occupy a considerable portion of both North Carolina and Tennessee, overlapping other districts.

2d. In North Carolina, from Raleigh to Petersburg, Virginia, and adjacent counties in both States.

3d. In St. Mary's county, Maryland, the southern part of the county, occupying about one-half the county.

4th. In North Carolina, Rowan, Davis, Cabarras, Iredell, and adjacent counties. N. B. The above are all of the northern commence emerging from about the 5th to

the 15th of May.
5th. In Georgia, Gwinnet, DeKalb, Newton, and adjacent counties.

6th. In Tennessee, in the northern middle 7th. In Mississippi, in all the eastern por-tion of the State, from the ridge or "backbone," that runs north and south about fortyfive miles from the Mississippi river to the eastern boundary of the State, and proba-

bly extending into the States on the east.

The three last districts belong to the southern tribe, or thirteen years' locusts. They will begin to emerge about the 20th of April, in the extreme southern district in Mississippi, to the 5th of May in Georgia. GIDEON B. SMITH.

Baltimore, Md.

THE TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND MUST PRE-1 VAIL."-To the Afflicted of Alexandria and its ricinity.-One of the most extraordinary cases of scrofula cured after nine years standing, was that of the boy John Francis Walker, who was given up by some of the most eminent physicians. ncluding the late Dr. Powell and son, of Alexandria, and pronounced incurable and beyond the reatment of all medical aid. The said boy is now restored to perfect health, and entirely free from the use of crutches, and a living witness to these facts. He can be seen, and the family consulted in regard to his afflictions, and my course of treatment in the case.

N. B. For any information respecting the said

boy, inquire of Mrs. NANCY DUVALL, on Oronoco, between Alfred and Columbus streets, where all orders may be left, and will be promptly attended to in city and country on the most reasonable Treatment of Scrofula, Cancers, Sores, wounds

of long standing, diseases of the blood, rheumatism, and lung disease. PROF. B. FLINN.

the S. W. corner of Prince and Royal streets.

Important Debate in the Senate.

lative, and judicial appropriation bill was

The question was upon the motion of Mr. additional section:

Sec .- , And be it further enacted, The the first section of the act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," approved May 4, 1858, be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the following words, viz: "Whenever it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of the said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States:" which words are hereby re-

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, said he had always been opposed to the restriction which it was proposed to repeal, and would vote accordingly, but he regretted that the exciting subject had been thus brought before the Senate.

Mr. Seward said he was surprised at the gentleman's remarks. Congress had said that unless Kansas would accept the Lecompton constitution, she could not come into the nion until she had a population of 93,420. He thought that every man opposed to the odious and unjust restriction would embrace the first opportunity to repeal it. Mr. Brown expressed the opinion that eve-

v State coming into the Union should have the population required for a representative ongress. He was, however, willing to admit Kansas either as a free or slave State, with the fractional part of the representative immortal principles and policy of the Whig | ratio which entitled South Carolina to a member of Congress; but a census was necessary to ascertain her population. This was a question which would have an important bearing upon the next Presidential election. The gentleman from Michigan, (Mr.

Chandler, | had anticipated the success of his party in that contest; he with equal confidence expected a triumph of his party. But in this matter he neither wished to cheat or be cheated. He wanted a full understanding, and he desired a triumph of principle.-The spoils of office to the people were as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. The South wanted her rights in the Union and she wanted the Dred Scott decision faithfully carried out. By that decision it was affirmed the Supreme Court, that the citizens of all sections of the country had the right to carry their property into the territories, but the right was valueless unless it carried with it the obligation to make laws to sustain that right. If laws to protect slavery did not exist in the territories, the right to take slave property there was a nullity. The constitu-tional right must be sustained by positive enactment. It was the duty of the Territorial Legislatures to frame laws accordingly, and if they failed to do so, it was the duty Congress, whose creatures they were, to deprive them of their powers and carry out the provisions of the constitution. Slave property was entitled to protection, and being of a peculiar character, peculiar laws should be enacted in its behalf. American ships on the high seas were entitled under the constitution to protection, but how could it be afforded without legislative enactments. He regarded the Territorial Legislatures as the mere creatures of Congress, and their powers should be annulled if they did not discharge their duty in providing protection for all species of property. He denied most emphati-

cally their right to exclude slavery.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., energetically defended doctrine of popular sovereignty and congressional non intervention, and reiterated the doctrines concerning the force of the Dred Scott decision and slavery in the territories, enunciated during his recent campaign in Illinois. He held to its fullest extent the power of the people of the territory to decide the question of slavery for themselves. He thought they possessed the right of self-gov ernment as fully as the people of a State, and should not be subjected to congressional interference. This was the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform-it was the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, and under any other interpretation he could not have carried a single Northern State. The Cincinnati platform conceded the right of the people of a territory to exclude or admit slavery as they chose, and under no other construction would a Northern State have voted for Buchanan, and he wished Southern Senators to understand that fact. Mr. Brown wanted to force slavery upon a people whether they desired it or not. He wanted the people to decide the matter for themselves. He believed that under the Dred Scott decision a southern man had an abstract right to take his slave into any territory of the United States, but he could not hold it there unless the legislature passed laws for his

protection, and they had the right to refuse has beat her, and must be the banner State to do so if they chose. In reply to a question | for roguery. I see in the newspapers that propounded by Mr. Bigler, he replied that the legislature of that State has been obliged -this was a government of white men.

ies, which were densely crowded, the chair eggs and hatching them under hens, and gave orders that they should be cleared if the | bringing forward the brood for the bounty!"

disturbance was repeated. Mr. Douglas concluded by saving that there was no use for excitement or anger upon this subject. If southern men could not stand ter quietly to separate. The Senator from Mississippi had said that he wished neither to cheat or be cheated. He had hoped he had met him in a kind and friendly spirit, and that his position had been clearly and unequivocally defined.

Mr. Davis replied to Mr. Douglas elabor ately, denying that he rightly interpreted the obligations of the democratic party.

Mr. Pugh said that Mr. Brown had asked tribe, or seventeen years' locusts, and will if northern democrats would vote for congressional intervention to protect slave property against local legislation. He would answer-never! It is monstrous. It is against the plighted faith of both the South and the North.

Mr. Pugh discussed the question at length. and said he stood on the platform of his party with the interpretation which he ex-

Mr. Green said he was sorry this subject of contention had been brought forward to try to bring discord into the democratic party-the only party able to override the republican party. He hoped and believed that there was no difference between the North and South. A government is formed to protect persons and property, and when it ceases to do either, it ceases to perform one great function. Mr. Hale's amendment had rought up the question—What is property? He maintained that under the constitution and by the decision of the Supreme Court, slaves are property, and he argued the subject in many aspects, concluding by calling us a call.

on the democratic party to stand united. Mr. Hunter differed from the Senator from Illinois, both as to the history of the Kansas Nebraska bill and its interpretation. The Southern men did agree to leave the whole question of the right of the people to frame heir institutions in abeyance, to be decided by the courts. The bill did not mean to say that Congress absolutely gave up its jurisdic tion on that subject. Mr. Broderick agreed to everything that

had been said by the Senators from Illinois, Mr. Douglas,) and from Ohio, (Mr. Pugh.) Mr. Bigler was not in favor of Congressional interference in favor of slavery, but thought there might be a case where interference would be necessary. He stood on the Democratic platform, but would stand by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Several others participated in the debate ere they adjourned.

About midnight, Mr. Hale's amendment Varies of the Alexandria Gazette. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the hour of to the General Appropriation bill, providing for striking out the representative population

49. navs 27-as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer. Dixon, Dooittle, Douglas, Dur-kee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—19. NAYS—Messrs, Bigler, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman,

Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward and Vulce-27. The bill was then passed-yeas 27, nays

The War Question in Parliament. The opening of the British Parliament was expected to throw some light upon the subect, but the allusions of the Queen's speech to lifficulties which are menacing and serious, are delicate to the last degree, referring simply to her solicitude to maintain treaties in-

violate and preserve the public peace.

In the debate which followed the speech there was a more positive tone. Lord Derby, as Preminer, denied emphatically the exisence of any understanding, on the part of England, with any foregin power whatever, which might fetter her free action in the case of hostilities. Neither did he know of any difficuties existing between the European governments which might not be settled without resort to the dreadful alternative of war. At the same time he spoke of the state of Northern Italy as that of a slumbering volcano, and he so far betraved his proclivities as to assert that the hold of Austria on Italy was of a kind with which neither England nor any nation, on any pretext whatever, had a right to interfere. He condemned in express terms the proceedings of Sardinia. He stated also, that the government had received assurances from the Emperor of the French, that he would not countenance or assist Sardinia in an ag-gressive or unjustifiable war. But he did not say who was to judge as to the aggressive-

iess or propriety of the war. Palmerston, the greatest diplomatist of the commons, and the statesman of England, most intimately acquainted with foreign affairs, was tame in his remarks; he merely spoke of war as probable; no word escaped im as to the freedom or independence of Italy; he thought it most undesirable that Austria should possess provinces south of the Alps, as it made her an object of hatred; still the treaty of 1815, signed by all the great powers of Europe, had guarantied hese provinces to Austria "and no single power was entitled to violate that treaty without good cause." So that in reality his statement was simply that no single ower should attempt to dispossess Austria vithout a fair pretext. The armed occupation by Austria of other parts of Italy-of Rome, for example—no treaties had guarantied, and this was a fair ground of complaint. The remedy briefly proposed by him was the vithdrawal of foreign troops from Rome, and the reformation of abuses in Central Italy. Disraeli, the chancellor of the exchequer,

eplied on the side of peace. Legal Effect of Repeating Hearsay Slanders. In the last volume of Gray's Massachusett's Supreme Court Reports there is a noticeable decision. It seems that a woman uttered a slander of another, and, when sued for it, her defence was that she only repeated what was currently reported; that she had no malice, and therefore was not liable to an action .-Judge Thomas gave the decision. The story he says, uttered or repeated by the defendant, contains a charge against the plaintiff of a nature to destroy her reputation. It was a false charge. It is no answer in any forum to say that she only repeated the story as she heard it. If the story was false and slanderous, she must repeat it at her peril. There is safety in no other rule. Often the origin of slander cannot be traced. He who gives it circulation gives it its power of mischief. It is the successive repetitions that do the work. A falsehood often repeated gets to be believed. A man cannot say there is a story in circulation that A. poisioned his wife, or B. picked C.'s pocket, and relate the story, and, when called upon to answer, say, "There was such a repert in circulation; I but repeated what I heard, and had no design to circulate or confirm it;" for two very plain reasonsthat the repetition of the story must, in the nature of things, give it currency; and the repetition, whithout the expression of disbelief, will confirm it. The danger is an obvious one and long since pointed out; and it is, that bad

A correspondent of the Homestead gives the following: "It won't do to laugh at Connecticut any

men may give currency to slanderous reports

and then find in that currency their own pro-

tection from the just consequences of a repeti-

longer for wooden nutmegs. New Hampshire e did not recognize black men as citizens to repeal the law offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the prac- and the celebration of the 22d. Applause being manifested in the galler- tice which has prevailed of procuring crow's

SUMMERDEEN WHISKEY. THE manufacturer of this celebrated old fash-ioned WHISKEY, suitable for family, medicisubject. If southern men could not stand upon the same platform with him, it was betany age, from two to five years old. Circulars, and schedule of price, sent free, to any address.

> Summer, Augusta County, Virginia. Sold by RIDGELY, HAMPTON & Co., Alexandria, Virginia.

Extract from the Richmond Dispatch. OLD SUMMERDEES WHISKEY.—We have received from M. Blair & Co., a bottle of Old Summerdeen Whiskey, manufactured by Mr. KERR, of Augusta county. It has a flavor as soft and refreshing as a Southern wind, and is fully up to the imported

French brandies in quality and purity.

DIPLOMA OF THE VIRGINIA MECHANICS' INSTI-TUTE.—This diploma, of the first class, was awarded by the Virginia Mechanics Institute, for the proprietor, backed and ably assisted by the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, to WILLIAM accomplished and experienced Mr. Rob KERR, of Augusta county, for Summerdeen Whis-key, exhibited at the exhibition of articles of American manufacture, held in the city of Richmond, on

-th day of November, 1854. J. A. DELVIN, President. JARES W. LEWELLEN, Secretary. feb 21-colm

L. H. & G. C. SCHNEIDER. South side Pa. Ave. between 10th and 11th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEALERS IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

WE would call the attention of Carpenters and Builders to our large assortment of BUILD-ERS' HARDWARE, which we will sell at reduced orices. We name in part 200 doz. Wilson's Sash Pullies, 13, 2, 24 in., No. and 2.
500 ditto Assorted Butts Loose and Fast Nails.

200 Kegs Assorted Avalon Nails, A large assortment of Locks, Knobs, Bolts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Files, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to give Washington, feb 19-eo6m THREE GOOD JOURNALS FOR 1859 .-

Well adapted to all readers in every family.—
LIFE ILLUSTRATED;
A first class Pictorial Family Paper, devoted to
News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement, and Progress. Published weekly, at \$2 a year. THE WATER CURE JOURNAL:

Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice: Phy-siology, Anatomy, and the Laws of Life and Health. \$1 a year.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Devoted to all the Progressive Measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. IIlustrated. \$1 a year.

For three dollars, all three Papers will be sent a FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

A Samples gratis. Agents wanted. Begin now! New York, feb 1—w1m

200 NEW HAMS AND SHOULDERS

sale by [feb 21] JOHN A. DIXON.

THE subscriber desires a few additional purity in bis Select School for Boys, No. 35, Francescope of the School

Diospyros Virginiana Persimmon Although the Persimmon is generally sidered innocent and even medicinal, as late Professor Barton, of Philadelphia his collections towards a Materia Medica the United States, says the ripe fruit is ful in the worm cases of negro and col. children, yet when eaten in large quantities and the seeds swallowed by thoughtless dren, the consequences are often danger . and sometimes fatal. A case analagous curred some years ago in the practice of h Elias Lacey, an old physician of eminenes

Loudoun County, and in spite of every of

of that consummate professional skill 6 which he was so eminently distinguish. the case resulted fatally. The preceding a marks have been occasioned by a most ditressing case which occurred recently in in neighborhood. A very sprightly, interesting little girl, about six years old, a grand daughter of Mr. Wm. Elmore, a respects. ble old gentleman, from Hanover County Virginia, but at present residing in this Val ley, strolled off with some other little folk. to a Persimmon tree, and charged her stomach with an immense quantity of the fruit, swallowing seeds and all. This is pened seven or eight weeks ago. A days only had elapsed, when a train alarming symptoms occurred such as a treme irritability of the stomach, with most incessant efforts to vomit, and that gan frequently ejecting with violence th smallest and lightest article of aliment-a: tended by gastrodynia or painful affection,

could rest neither day nor night. This state of things continuing for several weeks, and the functions of the stomach le soming every day more and more impaired, the child was reduced nearly to the last de gree of debility and emaciation.

of the stomach-so that the little suffered

When consulted about the case, I made an examination over the region of the stomach and ascertained clearly that there was a large tumour in the stomach. I could grasp it and feel it distinctly through the parieties of the abdomen, or Epigastrium. The seeds had collected in a mass, imparting to the hand the sensation of a hard ball, about the size of a man's fist. This, I conceived was caused by the seed being entangled in the mucus thrown out, or secreted from the mucous coat of the stomach, resulting from the irritation of that membrane by the hard seeds of the Persimmons. I have no reason to doubt that this was the case, as the chil was constantly throwing up quantities viscid tenaceous mucous. Taking, as I did this pathological view of the case, whether erroneous or not, I contended that if I could administer any remedial agent that would separate the seeds, that the whole mass coulpass through the pylorus into the bowels, and consequently be discharged. With this intention, I gave my little patient the Nitro Acid freely diluted with sweetened water.

My calculations were happily realized. In separating the seeds, I supposed the acid might act as a solvent on the viscid mu cous, which held them together. I also had another object in view when I administers this remedy-and that was to support the strength of the child, as it is eminently tonic

I take pleasure in giving publicity to the case, in compliance with the particular quest of the worthy old man to whom I has alluded, and, also, that it may meet the eve of many a parent, and prove a warning against suffering children to cram their stomachs with Persimmons, containing the

hard indigestible seeds. Here, I deem it necessary that I should supply some omissions which I have mainadvertently. Prior to the exhibition of the Nitric Acid, cathartic medicines of different kinds were employed without making the slightest impression on the mass, and it was not until the acid had been given for several days that the seeds began to be discharged through the bowels. It occupied a period of five or six weeks for the final exulsion of the last seed-and from first to ast, there were eighty-nine hard seeds pased through the intestinal canal. At this time, the poor little sufferer has nearly re-

gained all its lost energies, and daily acquir ing an increase of flesh and strength. T. P. HEREFORD, M. D.

Clover Valley, Mason Co., Va., Feb. 7. I COMMUNICATED Mr. Heffiebower, and the 22d of February

The 22d of February, will ever be a profoundly interesting epoch, in the History of this mighty Nation, inasmuch, as it gave birth to Washington, whose great glory character, I feel utterly incompetent, proper y, to delineate, even were it proper, upo the present occasion;-but my purpose, is speak, only a few words of Mr. Heffleboxer

spirit, splendor, and patriotism;-the minds and hearts of the people seemed deeply im pressed, upon the interesting occasion, and, throughout, good order prevailed, as well out, as within doors. Every delicacy of the season was spread

The celebration was conducted with great

in profusion before a very large crowd, who dined at the City Hotel, and the writer, who was one of the number, takes pleasure. in thus publicly noticing the polite, generous, and praiseworthy efforts, of the proprietor of said Hotel, to gratify and please his fellow citizens. Every thing was in beautiful and perfect

order-the decorations of the Tables w surpassingly elegant, and tasty—the very best of viands and wines were on the to bles; genteel, well dressed, capable, and at tentive servants were in attendance; added to which, the kind and manly efforts of the accomplished and experienced Mr. erts-could not fail to produce, as it as suredly did, the most agreeable effects the company. Such a man, with such a feast, deserves the best wishes of his fellow

men, and he has them. ONE OF THE PEOPLE

INCREASE OF BURDENS .- It appears by a

report of the proceedings of the City Council of the 11th inst., that it was proposed to increase the burdens of this tax-ridder people in one very large item, the commission on collections, from 24 to 34 per cent. which appears to us to be an increase of two fifths or 40 per cent. Now, we most earnest ly protest against this, especially when many worthy citizens are anxious to serie the public at the present rate. We protest also against any measure increasing the pullic burdens, at the present time.

DOWN TRODDEN

COMMUNICATED We trust that our citizens will not forget the Lecture to-night, at the Methodist Protestant Church, by the Rev. Dr. Reese, as we are sure that a rich literary treat awaits them. Dr. R. is too well known in our community to need words of commendation from us, and we only refer to the subject now by way of a reminder, feeling assured that it is only ne cessary for the fact to be borne in mind. to secure for him a crowded house.

SEVERAL.